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Select Poetry.

LET HIM REST.

"Heroic spirits war not with the dead."
Let him rest—
He has done with light and life,
And his ear is closed to strife.
Though he trod the path of shame,
Touch, oh, touch not *now* his name;
Who can tell the grief he bore,
Ere he fell to rise no more?
Many thorns his feet have pressed—
Let him rest—let him rest!

Let him rest—
For he knew it not on earth;
From the banquet-hall of mirth
Slander beckoned him away,
Laughed to see his hopes decay;
And he brooded o'er his woes,
Till in death he found repose.
Every flower that love had blessed
Quickly faded—let him rest.

Let him rest—
While you drop a friendly tear
Over his dishonored bier;
Once his soul, like thine, was pure—
Could'st thou all his wrongs endure,
And receive no spot or stain?
Whisper not his faults again.
Cruel thorns his feet have pressed—
Let him rest—let him rest. ROLLIN.

Miscellaneous.

A TEXAN BUFFALO HUNT.

BY GRAHAM ALLEN, U. S. SURVEYING SERVICE.

In the summer of 1849, fate laid my lines in the pleasant places of Southern Texas, and I got there many an exciting taste of wild backwoods life, the recollection of which, will be something for me to think about when my strength of sinew and elasticity of muscles have fled, and my hair is silvered o'er with the frosty touch of age.

One of the most stirring of these memories is that of a buffalo—or more properly a bison hunt, in which I played the part of hero—though I came unpleasantly near being the victime instead. I had not as yet killed one of these monsters of the prarie, and when I returned from an unsuccessful chase after them, my two companions—a tough old German, and a St. Louis lawyer, who had sought to exterminate the germ of a pulmonary complaint in the balmy atmosphere of Texas—used to laugh at me ruthlessly. This, of course, piqued my vanity a little, and I determined to be even with them.

I had on going to the western wilds, adopted all the external accompaniments of a genuine ranger. I flattered myself that I was a good shot with the rifle, and never went from our ranche without my trusty "Brownie" slung over my shoulders. I was a good rider, and if I was only going a quarter of a mile, I invariable bridled my handsome bay "Charley." I also affected the vanity of a buckskin suit, stringed at the seams, Indian fashion; a slouch felt hat, a wide collar rolled well back, and a gay silk kerchief, tied in a large bow, with waving ends. The ere-while lawyer declared that I reminded him of the trappers he had seen in St. Louis—but only on the stage—and the old German averred that "dese yer dandy hunters was wort' shust notin't all."

For my own part, I knew very well, that if I had a fair chance, I could kill as much game as anybody, I had already brought in as many ducks, geese, squirrels, and other small deer, as either Hans the German, or Rawley the lawyer; and the buckskin from which my habiliments were made, was taken from animals which had been killed by the deadly charge of "Brownie." Therefore, I laid my unsuccessful attempts at bison-killing, entirely to bad luck, and determined to show my companions that I was as good a backwoodsman as they, at the first favorable opportunity.

It was with this intention, that I mounted Charley, one fine morning, and set off, with a goodly supply of ammunition, some jerked venison, and a flask of brandy in my haversack. "Brownie" was slung across my back, my spurs jingled at my heels, and as I galloped out into the fresh sweet air, of the divine Texan morning, I felt so invigorated and courageous, that I made an inward vow not to return until I had slain at least one buffalo.

I rode for some hours, without perceiving any signs of the game I sought, but toward noon I descried, at an immense distance on a piece of rolling ground, a herd of dark, shaggy objects, which I instantly recognized as buffaloes. I rode into a small point of forest near by, called in western parlance, an "oak opening," and dismounting, took a hasty lunch of venison, washed down by a draught of my flask, for the ride had fatigued me. Still, I kept a sharp lookout upon the herd of bisons, which were grazing, and did not wander far from the spot where I first descried them.—At the expiration of a few minutes, during which time I had watered Charley, and allowed him to crop the grass about him, I remounted, considerably refreshed, and with "Brownie," loaded and capped, under my arm, I rode around the herd, in a circuit of some two miles, to get to leeward of them. Arriving at a suitable point, I raised myself in the stirrups, clenched my rifle firmly in my right hand, and touching Charley with my spurs gave him the reins.

Over the prairie sod we flew, toward the buffaloes, now quite near, and soon got close enough to alarm them. With a unanimous movement, they lowered their shaggy heads, erected their tails, and made the earth thunder to their tread. But Charley was fleeter of foot than they, and was rapidly gaining upon them. When I fancied I was within fair rifle-shot, I took as good an aim as my motion would allow of, and pulled the trigger, singling out a fine fat cow as my mark. She made a tremennous bound, and I expected to be beside her carcass in a moment, but it seemed that I had only grazed her, for she ran on with the rest.

Plainly it would not do to fire from the saddle, while Charley was going at such a pace. I reined him in, reloaded my rifle, and again started in pursuit of the herd. This time, I came much nearer to them, as I wished to have time for a more deliberate aim. When I got so near that I felt the earth tremble under the incessant trampling of their hoofs, and could see the foam flung from their panting mouths, I stopped my horse, took a careful sight at another huge cow, and again fired. Just as my finger touched the trigger, however, an immense brown bull dashed before my aim, and the bullet intended for the cow, found a place in his flank instead.

He stopped with a tremendous bellow, and did not resume his flight until the rest of the herd had nearly passed. But by this time the chase had began to tell upon Charley. His pace was not so fast as at first, and his nostrils were widely expanded. Thinking that I could overtake the wounded bull easily enough, I again stopped to reload "Brownie," and keeping my eye upon my former mark, sent another shot after him. This also took effect. The herd thundered on, leaving their wounded companion behind, and I dashed towards him with a wild Indian yell of triumph, forgetting that I had no charge in my rifle. The ball [illegible] slowly, and it was not until I was quite close to him that I remembered how difficult it would be to shoot at buffalo with an empty gun. I felt for my powder-flask, but alas! it no longer hung at my side!

At once it struck me that in loading the last time I had broken its string, and it had doubtless dropped into the thick prairie grass, where to look for it, would be quite as hopeless a task as "hunting for a needle in a hay-stack." By the time I had recovered from the terrible shock of disappointment occasioned by this discovery, I was startled by Charley's rearing upon his hind legs in such a manner, going at full speed as he was, as to nearly throw me over backward.

The object which had given my faithful animal such a fright, was the body of a Camanche Indian, lying prone upon the ground. His scalp was gone, and a knife wound in his chest showed plainly enough that he had fallen a victim to the inherent vindictiveness of his race. Familiarized, by my backwoods life, to all forms of death and danger, and being accustomed to regard the "red-skins" as an inferior race, this sight excited no feeling within me save the single one of disgust, and I was about to follow the wounded buffalo, hoping that my two shots might prove fatal to him, when I noticed a Camanche spear lying in the grass, near the body of the Indian. Although but little versed in the art of wielding this weapon, it was at least better than my short hunting-knife, and I was so bent upon killing my game, that I had thought of attacking him on foot, with this little instrument.

I wheeled Charley about, then, and possessing myself of the spear, gave vigorous chase to the bison once more. As I drew nearer him—an easy matter, for the wound in his haunch disabled him for fast running—he stopped, and lowered his immense bovine head, rolled his glaring eyes horribly upward, and bellowed forth a deep-chested note of defiance. It was clear he meant to stand at bay, and sell his life as dearly as possible.

I was under such headway, that I could not rein in, until almost upon the huge brute. By turning my horse however, I passed the bull, and in passing gave him a blow with the spear. Another bellow, and a mad plunge at Charley's side, was the result of this third wound. Fortunately, we escaped the attack, & a desperate fight ensued, in which nothing but the fleetness of Charley, and the exhausted condition of the bull, prevented me from being worsted almost at the outset. I wheeled about him, driving the sharp spear-head into his neck and sides at every turn, and at length he stood, head down, trembling from loss of blood, his tongue hanging from his mouth, and his tail lashing his sides in the frenzy of impotent rage.

Again I advanced, aiming my weapon just back of his fore-sholder, where the heart lies, to give the death-blow, when he gathered his whole strength for one last effort, and meeting me half way, we met with a terrible shock. Over we went, buffalo, man, and horse, pell-mell, with a crash like the fall of a giant oak.

I remember how in that awful moment, the seconds seemed like ages to me. My whole past life flashed through my memory, and I seemed to review all the acts and incidents I had known. I felt that death stared me in the face, and that I should never meet my friends, nor see my home again. But it was ordered that I should not die then. A beneficent Providence, who sees all things, held my destiny in the hollow of his hand, and naught could prevail to change my fate. The horrible brute had driven his horns deep into the breast of my poor Charley, and now sprang upon us both, with his sharp hoofs, trampling over our prostrate forms. How I ever escaped the tread of those feet, and the struggles of my dying charger, I cannot imagine, but I received but a few trifling wounds, and the fear of a sudden cruel death, was the greatest suffering I was called upon to bear.

As I lay, partially shielded by Charley's body, I qickly drew my hunting knife, and when the bull came upon me, with a hoof on either side of my head—fairly pinning me to the ground, I made one ghastly cut from one side of his throat to the other, aided by the superhuman strength which sometimes aids us in the hour of mortal terror. The prairie-leviathan raised himself with a covulsive shudder, and drawing back with a demoniac roar which has rung in my ears ever since, fell dead by my side!

For an hour, I could not collect my energies enough to think or act connectedly. I laughed, I wept, I prayed, I shouted, and I sung; far more like a lunatic, than a sane man. At length I became calm, and saw, by the declining sun, that I must hasten back, as I must now travel afoot. It was late at night ere I reached the "oak-opening," where I had lunched that morning, and but for the intense brilliancy of the Texan moonlight, I should have been hopelessly lost on the trackless prairie. As it was, I could see the distant forest outline distinctly, and on reaching this point, knew my way homeward to the ranche.

My companions would not at first believe the tale I told; but I finally convinced them, by showing the marks of the bull's hoofs upon the skirts of my buckskin coat, and by the travel-stained condition of my habiliments generally.

The next day, we went to the scene of my encounter, and as the wolves had not yet touched the carcass of the bison, I skinned it, that I might have a trophy of my fight. The skin now covers my lounge, in this room where I am writing.

My sorest grief was for my horse. Poor Charley! I mourned his loss as I have since mourned that of a friend. He was so trusty—so kind—so noble. I had many other fine steeds afterwards, but could never find one to fill his place. I killed my buffalo, but at a price I would hardly have paid, had I known [illegible]

COURAGE IN WOMEN.

There is a branch of general education which is not thought at all necessary for women; as regards which, indeed, it is well if they are not brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women are not taught to be courageous. Indeed, to some persons, courage may seem as unnecessary for woman as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage.—There are many women of the present day, sensible women in other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage; and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigor which gives presence of mind, enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist overcome that sickliness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who have little active power of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Boleyn, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see that it is grand for these delicately bred, high nurtured, helpless personages to meet Death with a silence and confidence like his own. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, dishevelled creature. No statue can be made of it that a woman would wish to see herself like.

We may be quite sure that, without losing any of the most delicate and refined of feminine graces, women may be taught not to give way to unreasonable fears, which should belong no more to the fragile than to the robust.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

Such gentlemen as a certain author describes in the following paragraph, are not to be met every day; and should any unmarried lady chance to find one, we advise her to secure him forthwith, as one of the most perfect works from the atelier of the Divine Architect:—

"Show me a man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years have deprived of all charms; show me the man who is willing to help the deformed, who stand in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on his cheek; show me the man who would no sooner look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the well-dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank and family; show me he that abhors the libertine's gibe—who shuns him as the blasphemer and traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would the coward, the ridiculer of a woman's reputation; show me a man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect that is due to a woman, in any condition or class, and you show me a true gentleman."

A Good Idea.—There is a rule in a debating society that we have heard of, which is, "that any gentleman wishing to speak more than half an hour, shall have a room to himself."

THE POOR MAN'S ANGEL.

A dark angel, with heavy wings, stood by the side of an Atheist. The room was the home of a poor man; the poor man looked very sorrowful, but by his side, unseen, stood a bright angel.

"Don't know, Jake," said the poor man, crouching closer to the little brazier of coals; "but it seems to me this world's a mighty mean place."

"The world's good enough; it's the people that is in it," said the philosopher Jake.

"Well, I don't know, I tell you," said the poor man; "here's this cold weather. If a man ain't got no work, jest see how it freezes him. Here I am pinched up with the cold, no overcoat, no warm thick clothes, and when I go out it seems as if the wind owed me a spite and jest whistled through my bones 'cause it knows it hurts. Then there's the earth you crack up so, don't yield me nothing; only them that can pay, get the corn and the potatoes. If I should ask anything of it, it would only give me a pavin' stone 'cordin' to Scripter. The nature that you talk about and call the great essence, and all that, is mighty putty sometimes, if a man's got time to enjoy it, but then it rains, hails, thunders, and snows, and nature likes to drip down my cracks in the wall, and a little spite fuller than it does on the ground. Nature don't give me a coat to wear, and make me a pair of pantaloons. No, Jake, I'll give in; I ain't got as much larnin as you have, but I'll be blistered if I don't think there's a better place than this somewhere. Praps your'e honest when you say there's no God, and nature's our mother, an' all that but it don't give a poor fellow any consolation when he ain't got any bread and butter. That's so! Now when I was a little feller, I had a good mother—yes, Jake I had so! I have known the time when she was that hungry she jest up and cried for herself and me too. And then remember she jest down and prayed to the Lord that He would send her some bread, and he sent it! He did so!

"Don't believe it! All a yarn! Well, I guess if you'd gone hungry twenty-four hours you'd a believed that bread was bread, and not yarn, when you got hold of it. I tell you, somebody brought a basket chuck full of bread and meat, and knocked at our door and pushed it in, and didn't say nothing. Then says my mother, says she: Bob don't never forgit to pray; but I haven't minded her once," and the rough man drew closer to the smoking coals and hid his face in his hands while the bright angel drew closer to him.

"No! 'twon't do for you to talk to me that are way, Jake, though I know a mite of sight say. Why, it was my wife a dying. The poor thing! I hadn't been altogether kind to her, Jake; it were my spreeing habits, you see, jest regularly given myself over to the old one, for mighty poor pay, I tell you. Well, I give her the rough word many's the time, poor soul, and made the tears come into her eyes often. But when she died, she jest said the loveliest things about heaven and forgive me every wicked thing I'd did, and said she saw angels, and was going up to her Father in glory and looked so happy! You may laugh at me if you like for talking on like a baby, but that wasn't no sham, that dying bed.

"Look how God has taken care of me? Better say look how I've took care of myself. Better say, Bob, you've spent enough money in drink, and cigars, and betting, and treating, and fooling, to have a little house over your head, and a living wife, too, by gosh! there that's the last oath ever you'll hear out of my head. I ain't a going to be drawn into believing your wicked notions, cause I *know* there is a God, and I mean to know Him better nor I do.—There, I feel warmer now, and more comfortable, and I'm going right over to the preacher what came when my poor Mary died; and I'll tell him I want to meet her there, and ask him to show me the way."

The dark angel covered his face with his wing, and the bright angel soared in triumph to heaven.

VANDALISM OF THE WORLD.

Fancy what we should have had around us now, if, instead of quarreling and fighting over their work, the nations had aided each other in their work, or if even in their conquests, instead of effacing the memorials of those they succeeded and subdued, they had guarded the spoils of their victories. Fancy what Europe would be now, if the delicate statutes and temples of the Greeks—if the broad roads and massive walls of the Romans—if the nobles and pathetic architecture of the middle ages—had not been ground to dust by mere human rage. You talk of the scythe of time, and the tooth of time: I tell you time is scytheless and toothless; it is we who gnaw like the worm—we who smite like the scythe. It is ourselves who abolish—ourselves who consume: we are the mildew and the flame; and the soul of man is to its own work as the moth that frets when it cannot fly, and as the hidden flame that blasts where it cannot illumine. All these lost treasures of human intellect have been wholly destroyed by human industry of destruction, the marble would have stood its two thousand years as well in the polished statue as in the Parian cliff—but we men have ground it to powder, and mixed it with our own ashes; the walls and the ways would have stood—it is we who have left not one stone upon another, and restored its pathlessness to the desert; the great cathedrals of old religion would have stood—it is we who have dashed down the carved work with axes and hammers, and bid the mountain-grass bloom upon the pavement, and the sea-winds chaunt in the galleries.—*Ruskin.*

☞The author of the following should be watched or he might "back out."

A bigg distructive durk I'll bi,
I'll bid pharewell too every fear,
Then wipe mine weeping I,
An kut mi throat phrom year to year.

PUNCH'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The subjoined charge was copied from the London Punch about fifteen years ago. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the document, we consider it in some respects, a "model" charge—it, at least, possessing the merit of leaving the jury unbiassed in their deliberations upon a verdict.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—You are sworn in these cases to decide according to the evidence; at the same time if you have any doubt you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it.—Suppose you have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of any gentleman accused of felony. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offence—accordingly however strong may be the testimony against him, you will perhaps acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as creditable as that of the witnesses; if, therefore, your eyesight convince you that the prisoner is a well dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes imputed to him.

In like manner when you see a shabby looking fellow in the dock, charged for example for sheep stealing, the decision rests with you, first whether or not that individual is a ragamuffin, and, secondly, how far it is probable that a man of that description would steal sheep. Of course, as has been before said, you will always be guided by the evidence; but, then, whether the evidence is trustworty or not, is a matter for your private consideration. You may believe it if you choose, or you may disbelieve it; and whether, gentlemen of the jury, you believe it or disbelieve it, will depend upon the constitution of your minds. If your minds are so constituted that you wish to find the prisoner guilty, perhaps you will believe it; if they happen to be so constituted that you desire to find him not guilty, why then very likely you will disbelieve it. You are to free your minds from all passion and prejudice if you can, and in that case your judgment will be unbiassed; but if you cannot you will return a verdict accordingly. It is not, strictly speaking, for you to consider what will be the effect of your verdict; but if such a consideration should occur to you, and you cannot help attending to it, that verdict will be influenced by it to a certain extent. You are probably aware that when you retire, you will be locked up until you contrive to agree. You may arrive at unanimity by fair discussion, or by some of you starving out the others, or by tossing up; and your conclusion by whichever of these processes arrived at, will be more or less in accordance —it is to be hoped it will not.

[illegible] gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or other, unless it should so happen that you separate without coming to any.

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE.

The day before New Year's, two gentlemen, well known among the citizens of Brooklyn as "men of means," named Theodore Polhemus and William Hunter, met at a saloon in Fulton street, near Hicks, when Polhemus asked Hunter if he was going to make any calls on New Year's.—Hunter replied that he had intended to make calls, but had no coachman, and in a boasting manner said that he would give $500 for a good looking coachman, at the same time saying to Polhemus, "Why don't you take the job, you are good looking, and would make a splendid coachman." Polhemus acknowledged the compliment, and said he would serve for that sum. Hunter then told him to be on hand at two o'clock the next day, ready for service, but demanded that if he failed to perform his agreement he should forfeit a casket of wine. The conditions were agreed to, and they parted. The next day; Mr. Hunter, who resides in Pierrepoint street, was at his house about the time agreed upon; with him were most of the party who were witnesses to the bet of the day before, anxious to see the *denouement*. A few moments before two, Hunter reminded the guests of the bet, and remarked that it would be fun if Polhemus did not keep his engagement.

A moment afterwards Polhemus was announced, and appeared whip in hand, ready for service. He asked Hunter where his coach was, when the reply was made that he had none. Polhemus offered his own, stating that he was ready to drive according to agreement. Hunter then excused himself, stating that he would not go out except in his own coach. Polhemus offered to get the best team that could be had in the city, but Hunter still insisted that he would not go out. Upon this Polhemus replied that he supposed his services would not be required. Hunter replied, "certainly not." "In that case," said Polhemus, "I will take a glass of wine. I came here as a coachman and am now your equal, but shall demand payment for my services according to contract. If I had failed in performing my part of the agreement, you would have exacted the penalty, and I now demand the $500 you agreed to give me for services." Hunter laughed, the wine was drank and the company parted. No suit has been brought for the $500, but it will be paid by Hunter. Both parties are well known as being wealthy. The joke was a dear one to the party making the wager, but as he is able to stand it, it will do no harm, and may tend to make him more cautious in future how he employs coachmen. The proceeds of the sport will be applied to charitable purposes.—*New York Courier.*

☞A clergyman was endeavoring to instruct one of his Sunday schollars, a ploughbboy, on the nature of miracle. "Now, my boy," said he, "suppose you were to see the sun rising in the middle of the night, what should you call that?" "The mune, please zur." "No, but," said the clergyman, "suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and that you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night—what should you think!" "Please zur, I should think it was time to get up."

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The Comic Grammar says:
But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be *oxen*, not oxes.

To which an exchange paper adds:
And remember, though fleece
In the plural is fleeces,
That the plural of goose
Aren't *gooses* nor *geeses*.

We may also be permitted to add:
And remember, though house
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be *mice* and not mouses.
—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

All of which goes to prove
That grammar a farce is;
For where is the plural
Of rum and molasses?
—*New York Gazette.*

The plural—Gazette—
Of rum, don't us trouble;
Take one glass too much
And you're sure to see *double*.
—*Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.*

CHARLES LAMB'S WARNING.

Charles Lamb tells his sad experience as a warning to young men, in the following language:—

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have but set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and a passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, and yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, feverish with the last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for to night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of death out of which I cry, hourly with the feebler outcry, to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling bever—age to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptatiou."

If you have a young friend who may be in danger of acquiring an appetite for strong drink,

THE SLANDERED.

A venerable old man says: "Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit trees that thieves throw stones."

The old man is right. Who ever saw thieves throw stones at the birch, maple, or elm-tree? The more fruit the tree bears, and the richer it is, the more it is likely to attract the attention of the thief.

No man that tries to do his duty to his fellows and endeavors to live to bear the fruits of true religion in his daily conduct, can for a moment suppose that he will pass along through life without being slandered more or less. Such a man will of necessity have some enemies; and these enemies will try in every way to injure him, and among others, they will not be slow in stirring up the polluted waters of defamation and slander.

A man who has no enemies is merely a milk-and-water nothing. We would not give three figs for such a man.

He who is anything, who makes his mark in the world, who does good, will have enemies; and, if he have them, he will be sure to be slandered.

Perpetual Motion.—A western correspondent of Harper's Magazine gets off the follow "good 'un":—

"I was traveling in Virginia by stage, and, spending the night at a country tavern, was greatly entertained by the talk of the stage-driver and others sitting about the bar-room fire in the evening. One old Codger worked off a good thing;

"When I was down to the fair, a good many years ago, there was a prize offered to the one who would come the nearest to make a perpetual motion. Well, all sorts of machines, of all shapes and material, were fetched there and shown, and the makers of them told how long they would run. As I was walking about among them I seen a sign over a tent:—'*All who want to see perpetual motion and no mistake, meet here.*' So I paid the admission fee, and went in. Very soon a queer little man got up on a box that served for a platform, and addressed the audience: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I'm a goin' to exhibit to you the most wonderfullest invention you ever seen. It has been runnin' for full three years, and if nobody stops it it'll run on for ever.' And here he unrolled a long strip of paper. 'This is a *tailor's bill!*' And, as he held it up to the gaze of the people, they admitted that, whether the bill was ever paid or not, they had all been sold."

Clear Distinction.—An anecdote is related of a young preacher at a city church, who had for his text a verse from the parable of the ten virgins, and in the course of his sermon explained:

"That in old times it was customary, when the bridegroom and bride were coming, for ten virgins to go out and meet them, and escort them home.—*five of these virgins were males and five females.*

☞In what does the American Indian differ from a modern lady? The one *whoops* in time of battle, the other *hoops* in time of peace.

☞"Don't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer who called him hard names.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 19, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

THE NEW COALITION.

Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may.—*Macbeth.*

Experience has shown that political parties unable to stand on their own bottom, can never accomplish the ends at which they aim. The "fusion" movement of the office-hunting Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, in 1855, ended in the disgraceful defeat of both parties. In 1856 the "fusion" trick was again tried by the opposition, but again resulted in disaster to the candidates for whose benefit it was intended. In 1857, the glorious Democracy of the Keystone State, gave the *coup de grace* to that monstrous political abortion, the "Union Ticket" scheme, routing the Abolition-Know-Nothing forces, "horse, foot and dragoons." Notwithstanding this sad experience, however, our opponents seem determined once more to try the oft-defeated "Union" plan, hoping that this time they will be able to draw upon their variegated platform, some who in former contests fought under the flag of Democracy. They are sanguine of recruits from the great Democratic army—they hope to array under their black flag deserters from our ranks; they expect to swell their number with men who become traitors to the Democracy,—traitors because their greedy ambition cannot be satisfied in a pure party; because they are white-livered wretches that tremble before the harmless ghost of a sectional issue; or, perhaps, because they have been led astray, into the Dismal Swamp of Abolitionism, by that everlasting Will o' the Wisp, Bleeding Kansas. But this new coalition can never become formidable enough to do battle with the Democratic party, with any chance of success. The basis on which it is to be built up, is the rotten Kansas question. It is to ignore every other subject on the political *tapis*. It is to be a ring-streaked, speckled and spotted party and is to stand on a platform thin as gauze, the only article in its creed being a single abstraction, which is likely to vanish any minute and to pass out of sight as noiselessly as thistledown on a quiet autumn day. But, we say, let the movement take place. We are anxious to see it go forward. We are particularly desirous that those men who stab us in the guise of friendship, shall make their exodus from our ranks. Nothing could give certain gentlemen who are always ready to decide against Democracy in the hour of trial, leave the party at once and forever. We are anxious that this projected coalition shall be carried into effect, also, because the incongruous elements which it will bring together can never be concordant enough to withstand the charge of the Democratic column, which, when our wolves in sheep's clothing shall be landed in the opposition camp, will be directed against it in solid and irresistible phalanx. So, we say, let them coalesce. Let the "lion and the lamb lie down together" and ever so many *little dogs* "lead them." The Democratic party, standing on the eternal platform of Right, with its battle cry, "THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER," is ready to do battle with any enemy, be he new, or old.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The party fag-ends which *didn't* elect David Wilmot Governor of Pennsylvania, held a meeting at Harrisburg, a few weeks ago, which they styled with characteristic modesty, "A State Convention." It was composed of a small squad of political stock-jobbers, who it seems from what has transpired of their doings, met for no other purpose than to abuse each other and to hang out a signal of sympathy to dilapidated Democrats. The Abolitionists in the "Convention" are said to have been very severe on their Know Nothing co-adjutors, going so far even as to say that "a Know Nothing is worse than a Democrat!" There are about four hundred men in Bedford county that will, no doubt, take this as a great compliment.—Those who, last Fall, were the friends of Isaac Hazlehurst ought certainly to coalesce with the Abolitionists after such endearing blandishments from the latter. "Worse than a Democrat!" Why, it is not long since that we heard an Abolitionist whose opinions on party matters are always considered orthodox by his own faction,—it is not long since that we heard such a one say that he "would rather vote for the devil than for a Democrat!" Must it not, therefore, be *very* complimentary, to be considered "*worse* than a Democrat," by an Abolitionist?

COMING TO A CLOSE.

That everlasting bone of contention, the interminable Kansas question, it is confidently believed, will soon be gotten out of the Halls of Congress and confined, as it ought to be, to the people of Kansas alone. The wise and patriotic policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, is gaining friends every day. There is no doubt, now, that Kansas will be admitted into the Union at an early period and then all will be well, except with Lane's Danites and the Abolitionists generally. It is now said that every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, with the exception of MESSRS. MONTGOMERY and HICKMAN, will vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. *Apropos* of this matter, we are glad to be able to state that our own Congressman, HON. WILSON REILLY, is as good a Democrat as ever he was, notwithstanding his having been claimed by the disorganizers, and we entertain no doubt that his vote on the question of the admission of Kansas, will meet the hearty approbation of every Democrat in Bedford county.

The Sale of The Canals.

We have before called attention to the bill of Mr. Jackman, in the House, for the sale or *gift* of the balance of our State works to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, of which he is a director. As it has received the sanction of all but one member of the Committee of Ways & Means (Mr. Jackman a member,) it deserves renewed notice. According to their report, the *State* is to make a small fortune out of the sale of these *unprofitable* works, and at the same time the *Railroad Company* by taking them, will attain the means for *replenishing its bankrupt Treasury!* Surely this promise is most excellent, and if these inconsistent propositions are all reliable, *all* parties will be making *a very good thing* out of *nothing!* The Committee demonstrate in the most conclusive manner that the only proverb "*ex nihilo, nihil fit*"—that "nothing can come of nothing"—is sheer nonsense. We have no desire to be captious or foolishly incredulous but we must confess we cannot see it. We do not propose to give the grounds of our *ignorance* at this time, but there are one or two trifling matters in this connection, to which we would like to allude briefly.

Our philanthropic and patriotic railroads have kindly ascertained that the Commonwealth has been year after year, suffering the most alarming depletions of its treasury, without being at all alive to the fact! Moreover, these generous creatures have consented not merely to take these exhausting financial leeches, the public works, off her hands, but have beggared philanthropy by absolutely consenting to give her something into the bargain. Not to go back in this instance, the Sunbury Road, or Mr. Jackman, has detected an "enormous" wrong done the State every year, by holding on to these canals, and the Committee, or Mr. Jackman, state it at some $423,000 annually!

Now, this is the *positive*, but not the *comparative* or *superlative* of wonderful! The Sunbury Road, per Mr. Jackman, is absolutely willing not only to accept these *ruinous* works, but absolutely to give the State for them, *three and a half millions of dollars*, within *seventeen years*, and pay an annual interest of $175,000.

But the *superlative* consists in the fact that all this philanthropy is to proceed from a corporation, whose treasury is utterly bankrupt, without a nickel in the world, and without credit sufficient to borrow a dump-cart!!! *Borrowing* oneself into affluence is hard enough, but this thing of buying oneself out of debt, looks even beyond Mr. Jackman's capacity! As the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* says, a farmer who found himself growing poorer every day on account of the barrenness of his land, would never think of getting *out* of trouble by paying a liberal price for another, more valueless than that which he had! But the farmer and ourself are not up to corporate "Ways and Means," and probably need enlightenment.—*Pittsburg Union.*

The London Times and Kansas.

The London *Times*, which has always sympathized with the Democracy, takes the following view of the positions of the President and the Free-State men of Kansas:

"There can be no doubt *that the President has much reason on his side*, and that the Free-soilers have acted with imprudence and intemperance. They were at first overpowered by the 'Border Ruffians,' and might naturally refuse to acknowledge assemblies elected by violence; but when the Federal Administration interfered, and gave them an opportunity of showing their numerical strength, they might have given up their Separatist Legislature, and marshaled their forces for a fair constitutional contest. They are now branded by the highest authority with the guilt of rebellion, and it is officially declared that their acts necessitate the presence in the Territory of a large body of troops, which are much wanted elsewhere. That their cause will have the sympathy of a large class both in their own country and in Europe, we have no doubt, but that they will have to yield seems equally clear. Resistance to the Central Government is the highest of crimes in the eye of every true American, and when the Chief of the Republic calls upon the citizens to support his authority, he will be responded to from every side. Perhaps the best solution of the question is what the President proposes—that Kansas should be admitted with her present pro-slavery constitution, and that the Freesoil party should demand a convention, and endeavor, by legal means, to abolish the institution they detest."

☞ The Democracy of Illinois, who were nearly all with Douglas some months ago, are rapidly deserting him. A short time since there was but one paper in the State in favor of the Administration; now a majority of the Democratic papers published there support it. As they wheel into ranks, the Douglas papers furiously denounce them, but it has no effect.—The popular cry of those Democratic deserters against their contemporaries as they return to the support of the Administration is, "that they are bought." We dislike to impute unworthy motives to any one, but when we see such a charge made under such circumstances, we cannot doubt that it is made by those whose chief grievance is, that they can command no offers. *Maysville (Ky.,) Express.*

A MISSOURI SPURGEON.—During a late revival in the Baptist church at Lagrane, a lad 17 years old, who had acquired some notoriety in the town as a theatrical performer, joined the church and prepared himself for the ministry.—He has recently been licensed, and has entered on his clerical duties, and so wonderful are his powers that the whole community is in ecstacies with his efforts. When he preaches the church is crowded; persons from all the country round about flock to hear him and the oldest veterans declare that they never before listened to such thrilling eloquence. The name of the "boy preacher" is J. B. Fuller.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SICKNESS AT HAVANA.—A letter from Havana says the ravages of fever and small-pox are very great there, and have rapidly scattered the strangers sojourning at the place. The fever is very severe, also, among the shipping, and from present indications the residents do not expect to be free from the terrible malady during the rest of the year.

Brevities.

—Gov. PACKER has issued the death warrant of William Williams, convicted for the murder of Daniel Hendricks, near Lykenstown, Dauphin county. The execution is to take place on Friday, the 21st of May next.

—The United States District Court has indicted Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and other Mormon dignitaries for high treason.

—Nine hundred persons left New York for California, on last Saturday afternoon, on board the steamers Moses Taylor and St. Louis.

—On Monday last, three hundred and twenty-one families left Bangor, Maine, for Kansas.

—A sharp and wealthy farmer of Macoupin county, Ill., not many miles from Brighton and Miles' Station, has on hand 1,500 bushels of choice wheat, the crop of 1856. Last year he refused $1,75 per bushel for it. He held on for $2. He has now contracted to deliver it to the railroad at 73 cents per bushel.

—A letter from Constantinople, of the 12th of February, to a mercantile house in Boston, states that the weather had been uncommonly cold in that vicinity, and that 70,000 sheep had been frozen to death.

—Mr. Winlock, a farmer of Shelby county, Ky., was found dead in his bed a few mornings ago, at one of the hotels in Shelbyville. He was an old bachelor, and possessed of considerable property.

—Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, has, it is said, one of the largest landed estates of the South, his farm comprising over eleven thousand acres.

—Major James Porter, an old and esteemed citizen of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, died suddenly on Saturday last.

—A Boston paper notices that a Dr. Codman of that city has made, for young a lady in that vicinity, a porcelain nose, to be worn with spectacles, which is of the exact shape of the original organ, and a color like that of the natural skin.

—The artesian well of the Sutherlands, at Paris, Illinois, has been bored to a depth of over seven hundred feet, and as yet no water has been found.

—The Dublin papers are teeming with enthusiastic notices of a young American actor, named Leland Ravenswood, who has recently appeared in that city.

—There are five hundred and fifty-six lighthouses on our Atlantic and lake coasts, each of which consumes about one thousand gallons of oil per annum.

—The small State of Maryland contains a greater free negro population than the mighty Empire State of New York by over 25,000; and exceeds Pennsylvania by over 21,000.

—The *Police Gazette* publishes a list of sixty murders which have been committed in the city of New York since January 1st, 1857.

—Hart's statue of Mr. Clay, ordered by the ladies of Virginia about twelve years ago, will be completed in about twelve months.

—During the past year twenty-six revolutionary soldiers have died, as have also twenty-five persons of one hundred years of age and over.

—Nebraska is our largest Territory. It will make eight States as large as New Hampshire. Nebraska is about one-sixth the size of Europe.

—The value of buildings erected in Chicago during the past year, is estimated at over four millions of dollars.

—The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia annum.

—Rev. I. S. Kalloch left Boston on Monday, for Kansas, where he has decided to locate as a lawyer.

—Mohammed Pacha, the Turkish Vice-Admiral, arrived at New York by the steamer Europa.

—There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshear weighing twenty-four pounds.

—In a communication to the Legislature of California, Gov. Weller stated that 25,000 dead letters were destroyed every quarter at San Francisco. The Governor's brother is postmaster at that place.

—The Brownsville, (Pa.) Times has thrown aside its neutrality, and anounces itself in its last issue as committed to the advocacy of Democratic principles.

—The Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City, N. C., is making arrangements to wind up. It has been ascertained that all the liabilities of the bank will be paid off, and the stockholders will receive seventy cents on the dollar. The estimate is made allowing a loss of $60,000 for bad debts.

—Judge Nash, of the Boston Municipal Court, is justly severe on garroters. He sentenced three, the other day, to ten, thirteen, and fifteen years, imprisonment, in the State prison, at hard labor.

—The court-house at Kittanning, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss $35,000. No insurance.

—The rolling mills of Pittsburgh and vicinity, with one or two exceptions, have resumed work, and are now in full blast.

—The annual salary of Queen Victoria is $2,060,000. Out of this she has to pay the salaries of the state officers.

—The last number of the Independent Democrat, a Republican paper of Concord, N. H., published previous to the election in that State, contains, in the way of documents for the campaign, Mr. Stanton's speech at Philadelphia, Governor Wise's Philadelphia letter, and Judge Douglas's views on the Kansas question as a member of the Senate Committee on Territories.

—A negro child has recently been born in the neighborhood of Ringgold, in Pittsylvania county, Va., with twenty-six fingers and toes. It has six toes on each foot, and seven fingers on each hand. There are two full-sized thumbs on each hand and two "little" fingers. All these limbs are said to be perfect.

—A writer has compared worldly friendships to our shadows, and a better comparison was never made; for while we walk in the sunshine it sticks to us, but the moment we enter the shade it deserts us.

—In treating diseases of the mind, music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair, an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

—The Democrats carried their ticket in the election on Monday last, for city officers of Galena, Ill. Edward H. Beebee, Republican, was beaten for mayor, by Robert Brand, by two votes.

—The Democrats of Rock Island, Illinois, have won a complete victory, electing Mr. Buford, Mayor; Mr. Bell, Marshal, and the Aldermen.

—It is stated that there are eight hundred laborers in Montreal out of work. A town meeting for their relief has been held.

TOPEKA VERSUS LECOMPTON.—Section four of the Topeka Constitution reads as follows, viz.,

"SEC. 4. No Convention for the formation of a new Constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the Constitution shall, by the General Assembly, be made before the year 1865, nor more than once in five years thereafter."

It will be seen, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that this section is more stringent than the Lecompton Constitution, yet the Black Republican *freedom shriekers* of Kansas voted for it *en masse* without a murmur. Consistency, thou art a jewel! It is altogether probable that the Lecompton delegates would never have thought of thus limiting the power of the people to amend their Constitution, had it not been for the Topeka precedent and the favor which they saw extended to it by a large party throughout the Union. It is also objected to the Lecompton Constitution that it excludes free negroes and mulattoes from the State. In this, however, they but copied the Black Republican Topeka Constitution, which has a stringent provision of the same character, and does not allow a free black person to reside in Kansas. It is singular how the Republicans can denounce Lecompton for containing what they had previously approved in the case of Topeka!

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Florida Sentinel announces that Gov. Perry has authorized Dr. G. Troupe Maxwell of Tallahasse, to raise a company of mounted volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, for another six months' campaign against the Indians, and that he has accepted the commission. The Sentinel says: We learn from the Peninsular of the 30th ult., that three Indians were captured by Capts. Sparkman's, Lesley's, Carter's and Bulloch's companies, under the command of the former, in their late hunt in the Big Cypress. The Indians captured were a warrior squaw and child. The squaw claims to be the wife of Assinwa; says that the child is hers; was willing for it to be taken; and says that when she gets able she will bring in the rest of her children.

From a letter to the editor of the Home Companion, we learn that the warrior referred to above has informed the volunteers of the whereabouts of Sam Jones and Billy Bowlegs, and says that the latter is almost ready to surrender. He would treat if he could see a white flag. Sam Jones and five others will die before they will consent to leave the country, and the others, being greatly distressed for want of provisions, which have been destroyed, are willing to give up, and go where they can enjoy peace again.

The following is also from the Sentinel:

"The foreign Indian delegation, under charge of Major Rector, will commence operations as soon as practicable. Meantime, in accordance with instructions from Washington, the troops will be withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Bowlegs' followers, but kept stationed in the country adjacent for a sufficient time to demonstrate the efficiency or fallacy of this pacific movement. White flags will be raised at all occupied posts."

LATER FROM UTAH.—A dispatch from St. Louis communicates the following interesting intelligence:

The Council Bluffs Bugle, of the 3d inst., says that Mr. Wingate, just arrived from Salt Lake, which he left January 25th, reports that there is no snow in Salt Lake valley and very little on the mountains. He came by a route, by which horsemen single file can pass an army, undiscovered. The route passes between perpendicular rocks for thirteen miles, in many places only three feet wide, and in some places completely covered over.

The Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks and telescopic sights, to carry two pound balls with as much certainty as a common rifle at one hundred and twenty yards. They are also making revolvers at the rate of five hundred per week, and coarse powder for mining purposes.

A skirmish is reported as having occurred between a Mormon picket guard and the troops, in which two of the former and four of the latter are reported killed.

Brigham Young says he is willing that the civil officers should come into the Territory and enter upon their duties, but if the army attempts to come, they will be resisted.

On the 24th January, Young preached before nine thousand of the people, all of whom rose, when he requested all who were in favor of giving the troops "hell" to rise.

A letter from Capt. Marcy, dated Taos, January 24, reports the particulars of the hardships encountered and the loss incurred during the march to Santa Fe.

THE ORIGIN OF COAL.—There are two or three points, and those of much theoretical importance, respecting the origin of coal, on which geological authorities are nearly unanimous. The one is, vegetable origin, formed apparantly from the destruction of vast forests, and the prodigious quantities of timber drifted by some of the great rivers of the world into the present ocean, renders it not improbable that a similar formation may now be going on in the depths of certain parts of the sea. In addition to this, it appears probable, from the nature of the preserved vegetables, that the climate of the English coal-region was not merely tropical but ultra tropical. It is also a point of scientific inference that the coal strata were deposited in the neighborhood, and often probably upon the verge, of extensive tracts of dry land—for the trees that are found in coal strata are often like those of the British submarine forests, so far as position goes. The deposits of coal also appear afterwards to have been elevated, and often dislocated and distorted by forces acting from below, and which are thought to have been of a volcanic nature.

THE EUROPEAN FLEET.—The Boston *Shipping List* publishes a list of the number and position of vessels engaged in the United States and the European trade, together with vessels in the African trade, or that cross the Atlantic from ports to or from the United States. According to this there are ships, 685; barks, 325; brigs, 90, schooners, 30; total, 1130. This is, of course, exclusive of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—A wood-pile belonging to a Mr. Johnson, of Ellisville, Ill., was discovered to be on fire a few days ago.—The fire was extinguished. A short time after, a daughter of Mr. Johnson, four years old, was missing. In searching for her, one of her feet was discovered under the wood-pile. On throwing off the wood, she was found, burned to death. It is supposed that she was playing with matches, and the wood fell upon her and became ignited by the matches.

Our Indian Troubles.

The Governor of Florida has issued a call for more volunteers to exterminate that redoubtable Indian, Billy Bowlegs. That the volunteers will be forthcoming we do not doubt, but that Bowlegs will be exterminated we think exceedingly improbable. The fact is, and herein lies the explanation of that interminable war waged against the wily Seminole, the death or capture of Bowlegs would be a serious calamity o the people of Florida. We do not know how many thousands of dollars it has cost to carry on that war; but we do know that during its continuance, innumerable colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants of volunteers, have been fed, clothed and supported at the expense of the nation, and that various bills have been paid by Government "for losses sustained, and expenses incurred," whose aggregate amount will represent to a fraction the precise value of Bowlegs to the people of Florida. If the old chieftain should unfortunately be killed, there would be no more golden eggs; and we have no fear, therefore, of his dying other than a natural death. In this connection we may add, that Oregon, too has her "little bill" of expenses on account of Indian hostilities," and that Texas and New Mexico each require the services of an additional regiment of mounted troops for the protection of their frontiers. We have an idea that the object in view, if that object be a cessation of Indian hostilities, would be quite as effectually accomplished by raising a body of troops for the protection of the Indians from the emigrants and settlers. Everybody familiar with border history and pioneer life, knows the precise value to set upon the life of an Indian—it is to be rated entirely according to the skill of the marksman within the range of whose rifle the unhappy savage may chance to come. Where there are no courts and sheriffs, murder ceases almost to be regarded as a crime, particularly if the victim be an Indian. Upon the plains and frontiers, the whole red-skinned race are viewed in the light of game, whom every emigrant traveling the over-land route to California or seeking a home in our western wilderness, feels privileged to hunt down at leisure, if not absolutely bound to shoot at sight. Our Indian troubles have almost always been provoked by acts of wanton aggression on the part of the whites, while as in the case of the Florida war they have invariably been perpetuated by their cupidity.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

The Camels.

In looking over our California files, we find that Lieut Beale with fourteen camels arrived at Los Angelos on the 8th of January. The appearance of these uncouth animals create great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieutenant Beale have all grown serviceable, and many of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that all the Camels belong to the one hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly looking hybrid, a camel-mule of colossal proportions, and weighs 2200 pounds. Their drivers say they would get fat where a donkey would starve to death. The camels are now on their return to the Colorado River, for the purpose of carrying provisions for Lieutenant Beale and the military escort, who, it is conjectured, will penetrate from thence as far as possible into the Mormon country. Afterwards, Lieutenant Beale will return by the new wagon road that he has surveyed, to verify it; and reach the capital before the first of March, in order to lay his report before Congress.—*Pittsburg Post.*

COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. SUMNER.

CANTONS, March 11, 1858.

The court-martial in the case of Colonel Sumner was opened to-day. The accused was arraigned on two charges: 1st. Prejudice of good order and military discipline; and 2d. Violation of an article of war in sending a challenge.

The accused plead "Not guilty."

The prosecution rests upon the correspondence. Col. F. Lee, for the defence, testifies to the use of insulting language by Gen. Harney towards Col. Sumner during the trial at Fort Leavenworth.

An essential witness for the defence had not arrived.

Col. Sumner is defended by Hon F. Watts.

LATER—10, p. m.—Harris, (?) the absent witness for Col. Sumner, arrived this afternoon. He will be examined to-morrow, which will probably close the evidence.

Quite Natural.

The Black Republican newspapers are in agonies of indignation, at the endorsement of the administration, by the recent Democratic Convention, It seems quite impossible to please these factious gentlemen, and indeed no honest Democrat expects to do it. They must have sectionalism or nothing. Their ends and aims are not national, and hence they cannot be expected to do anything which is Democratic. However as Toots would say "its of no consequence."—*The Pittsburg Post.*

THE OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.—The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Alexandria Egypt, on the 5th of February, says:

The United States corvette, Constellation, after a sojourn here of about ten days, has taken her departure for Messina. It was at one time thought that she would first steer for the coast of Syria, in order to give the support of her presence to the American Consul General, who left for Jaffa a few days ago for the purpose of making an investigation into the circumstances attending an outrage of a most ruffianly nature, of which an American missionary stationed at Jaffa, and his family, have lately been the victims, and the particulars of which have already been published.

The atrocity has been ascribed to an outbreak of Mahomedan fanatics, but it seems as likely that it was merely an aggravated case of burglary, and Mr. De Leon, the United States Consul, will, no doubt, find the Turkish authorities fully disposed to second him in his efforts to trace out the authors of the crime, without the necessity of the threat that would be implied by the presence of a ship of war.

THE UNCLAIMED PURSE OF GOLD.—The San Francisco Times says a purse of gold was left with the house of Bull, Baker & Co., Shasta, some two or three years since, which has never been called for. It was deposited in the name of William Lush. The owner will probably never call for it having passed away as have thousands of others in this land of dark fates, through the agency of accident or disease of which there is neither note or record.

☞ We start in life with a great stock of wisdom, but it grows less the further we go.

Special Notices.

A SMALL INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE.—Have our lady readers ever reflected upon the fact that so small an instrument as a sewing needle has destroyed more lives, and caused more suffering, than the sword. It is true, however, as the mortality among seamstresses every where attests, and our only wonder is that parents will permit their daughters to grow up slaves to the needle, while the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machines will do better and more beautiful sewing than can be done by hand. The time is coming when the parent who consents to have his daughters continue hand-sewing, will be regarded as wanting in affection for them.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, prepared by him at 149 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., is surely a great remedy, at least we believe so, from the many testimonials in its favor. The Dr. is a regular physician of the old school, and knows how to cure a Cough without sickening, blistering or purging, as well as any man we wot of. If you don't believe us the first time you get a cold or cough go to Samuel Brown's, Bedford, or to the store of Colvin & Robison, Schellsburg, and buy a bottle.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money remaining in the hands of David Walter, administrator of the estate of James Walter, dec'd—his account upon said estate having been confirmed, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Mar. 19, 1858. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Gideon Hitchew, administrator of the estate of Charles Zumbrum, deceased, hereby notifies the heirs of all others interested that he will meet them for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th day of April, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
March 19, 1858. Auditor.

Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Yellow Creek and Pattonsville Turnpike and Plank Road Company, will meet at Hopewell, on Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving stock to build said road; and will continue from day to day until a sufficient amount of stock is subscribed to make said road.

THOMAS KING,
HENRY K. STRONG,
JNO. C. EVERHART,
G. DOCK,
THOS. W. HORTON,
JOHN F. LOWRY,
Commissioners.

Hopewell, Mar. 19, 1858.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $10,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Public Colleges, under one management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

YOUNG MAN, BEWARE!

I hereby caution all of my young friends who are given to taking a little of the "O-be-Joyful," to abstain from the cup at once and forever, as I have lately been made to pay dearly for taking a single drink. Especially would I advise them not to drink at the solicitation of neighbors, or friends.

SAMUEL BOTTOMFIELD.
Mar. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, next, the following FOUR TRACTS OF LAND.

1st. The Mansion Tract of John Blair, dec. containing 166 ACRES and 21 perches. The improvements are, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE AND KITCHEN, DOUBLE LOG BARN, Spring House, Granary, and other out-buildings. APPLE ORCHARD, PEACH ORCHARD, and never failing water on the premises. The land is limestone principally. There are about 100 acres cleared, under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, with about 14 acres in meadow.

No. 2. One other Tract adjoining the above, with a SAW-MILL thereon, containing about 120 acres. Twenty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered.

No. 3. One other Tract adjoining both of the above tracts, containing about FIFTY ACRES; about 25 of which are cleared. This tract contains one of the best Mill Seats in the county, furnishing a fall of at least twenty feet, in Evit's creek, a stream that is mostly supplied by strong springs and is constant and regular in its flow. A good mill is much needed in the neighborhood.

No. 4. The undivided seventh part of the Real Estate of Henry Brant, deceased, (being his son Jacob's share) consisting of a tract of TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in said Valley, and having thereon erected a story and a half LOG HOUSE CABIN HOUSE, BARN, TWO NEW LOG HOUSES and other out buildings Also an orchard thereon—about fifty acres cleared and under fence.

These properties lie close to the Maryland line and within nine or ten miles of Cumberland, with a good road leading thereto, where at all times a ready market is afforded for produce or lumber.

TERMS:—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

☞ For drafts, diagrams, or other particulars inquire of Cessna & Shannon, Bedford, Penn'a.

Feb. 26, 1858. WM. BLAIR.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

ALL kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S, for Cash or Produce.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Town.—Gen. Bowman, the able and efficient Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, on a visit to his family and his old friends in Bedford. The General is in good health and spirits, the arduous duties of the office which he holds seeming to make little impression on his frame. He will remain with us a week, or ten days, when he will return, with his family, to Washington.

Democrats, to the rescue!—We would urge the Democracy of Bedford borough, to stand by the excellent ticket formed on Saturday night last. No Democrat is excusable from voting that ticket, for there is not a man on it who is not well-fitted for the office for which he has been nominated. Shall such men as Jacob Reed, Geo. Reimund, Thos. H. Lyons and Geo. Mardorff be sacrificed, or will every Democrat in the Borough show himself a man and sustain these worthy gentlemen by his vote? Shall not Charles Adams, who, it is admitted on all sides, will make a most excellent officer, and Levi Agnew who is one of the most efficient and attentive Constables ever elected in the borough—shall not they receive the support of the party who nominated them? There is not a man in Bedford borough who can say ought against the honesty and capacity of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, and if any Democrat refuses to support that ticket, he will do it from personal pique, or his own petty selfishness, feelings too base for any true Democrat to entertain. Therefore, let there be a full turn-out of our borough Democracy and let them vote the whole Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Up, guards, and at them!

Candidates, face the music!—At the meeting of the Buchanan Club and Democrats of Bedford Borough, on Saturday night last, for the purpose of forming a Borough Ticket, the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:—

Resolved, That the Buchanan Club and Democrats here assembled, will not ballot for any candidate who is unwilling to support the whole ticket which this meeting shall nominate, *and that persons allowing their names to go before this meeting as candidates, shall be considered as doing so with this understanding.*

Every man who suffered his name to be balloted for by that meeting, did so under this pledge, and virtually promised to support the whole ticket to be formed by that meeting. It remains to be seen whether all that were willing to abide by that pledge *in the event of their own nomination*, will do so now that the opposite is the case.

Look out for tricks!—Democrats should be on their guard against the traps that are laid by the opposition to catch the unwary. They will ask you to vote all kinds of tickets, 'hog-tickets,' and for aught we know, *cow-tickets*, in order to take Democratic votes from the regular nominees of your party. Vote nothing but the pure Democratic ticket and you will be right.

Democratic Ticket for Borough Officers.—The following is the regular and fairly nominated ticket, which all true Democrats will vote:

Chief Burgess:
Jacob Reed.
Assistant Burgess:
George Reimund.
Councilmen:
Thomas H. Lyons,
George Mardorff.
High Constable:
Charles Adams.
Assessor:
Joshua Mower.
Assistant Assessors:
William Bowles,
Isaac Mengel, Jr.
Supervisors:
Samuel Davis,
Isaac Mengel, Sr.
Auditor:
John Miller.
Judge of Elections:
Hiram Lentz.
Inspector:
John Cessna.
Constable:
Levi Agnew.
Town Clerk:
Job M. Shoemaker.

Union School.—There is quite a furor just now, among our citizens, on the subject of building a Union School-house. Several meetings have already been held to consider the matter. "Union" and "Anti-Union" will be the issue in the election of School Directors. Valentine Steckman & Francis Jordan, are the "Union" candidates, and John H. Rush and John Arnold, those of the "Anti-Union" party.

Where is the borough money?—This question is asked with great seriousness, by the Abolition organ in its last issue. We answer,—In a great big hole on Gravel Hill, between Samuel Brown's and Samuel Vondersmith's lots, dug by order of a Know Nothing-Abolition Town Council! That's where the borough money is. Not only were the taxes which were due at the time this useless and ridiculous job was executed, swallowed up thereby, but a debt was incurred through the undertaking, a part of which to this day rests as a burden upon the taxpayers of the borough. Let the Know Nothing Town Council which ordered *the hole* to be dug, answer where the money is and let the tax-payers of Bedford borough remember on election day, what party it was that made them pay so dearly for so worthless a "whistle."

Six Thousand Dollars Found by a Rag-picker.—A few days since, Mr. Eilan, of Baltimore, dropped six one-thousand-dollar bank-bills in the street. Soon after, he was told by a person living neighbor to a female rag-picker, that he knew she had picked up the money.—She was waited upon, and upon producing the bills was rewarded with five hundred dollars.

The Duel Nuisance.—The Springfield *Republican* closes an article on Duelling with the following paragraph:

"We are satisfied of two things—nay, of three, first, that duelling will never be effectually suppressed by law; second, that men who get into grog-shop quarrels, and seek duels, are better shot than unshot: third, that the only cure for duelling is to let 'em shoot. We would not enter on our list of friends a man who heedlessly should undertake to stop a duel. The fact is, there will be challenges and acceptances of them, just as long as the bullies know that they will not be allowed to fight. The whole thing is a farce, and is regarded as such by the parties themselves. There is no cure for this duel nuisance, let us repeat, but in allowing it to go on to its legitimate results. Our children and our young men, all over the country, are growing up with this duelling example before them, an example set by men who occupy high stations, men who ought to be representatives of the best sentiments of the nation. The idea of a duel, as a last resort of injured honor, is becoming familiar to them. It is but just to the scoundrels who are breeding and perpetuating this false and unchristian idea, and but just to the public, that, if they have got the pluck to do it, they be allowed on all occasions of their choosing to kill each other and horrify the nation with murders that will help to place a bar upon the duel that will last."

Hints for Avoiding Accidents in Shooting.—1. Never carry your gun, under any circumstances, with the hammers down on the cap. 2. Never carry it on full cock, except when expecting game to rise. 3. Never carry it with the barrel in a horizontal position. 4. Never let it be pointed either towards yourself or any other person. 5. In going through a fence always hold it before you as nearly perpendicular as possible, with the muzzle a little above your head. 6. Never load one barrel with the other either on the cap or at full cock. 7. Never take your gun home loaded, except you immediately place it under lock and key. 8. and lastly, always consider it an instrument that may take away your own or the life of your dearest friend at any time, without a moment's warning, and do not handle it as if there was no more harm to be apprehended from it than from your walking stick or umbrella.

Deadly Weapons.—We perceive that a bill has been introduced into the State Legislature, which has for its object, a suppression of the iniquitous practice of carrying deadly weapons. One of its features gives power to the courts, to sentence the offenders to the Penitentiary. It is to be hoped that this measure will be enacted into a law. The practice which has been so prevalent in all our leading cities, has been productive of infinite mischief. A large portion of the murders that take place, are attributable to this vile and wicked custom. Deadly weapons, such as revolvers, Bowie-knives, knucklers and slung-shot are carried, and employed by the excitable and intemperate in moments of passion, and often with the most deplorable results. Prohibitory laws already exist upon the subject, but they are not sufficiently rigid, or are totally disregarded. Some new and comprehensive enactment is absolutely essential.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

Rumored Retirement of Secretary Cass.—We have copied from the Detroit *Advertiser* a rumor based, as that paper states, on information received from persons holding intimate personal relations with General Cass, to the effect that that gentleman would soon retire from the position which he now fills in President Buchanan's Cabinet. Without pretending to any personal knowledge, such as the *Advertiser's* informant may possibly possess, we are of the opinion, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the rumor is without foundation.—The Secretary is far advanced in years, but he is active and vigorous, fond of public life, and we doubt not far happier in his present position than he would be in retirement.

At the advanced age which the veteran statesman has attained, there is a liability at any time to failing health and vigor; but until that day arrives, we have every reason to believe that General Cass will prefer to occupy the position he has thus far so gracefully filled under the present Administration.

Marriage Extraordinary.—The greatest marriage which, in point of fortune, can take place in Europe, is about to be contracted at Paris. A Princess Troubetzki is about to marry her cousin, and each of the parties is entitled to a fortune of £100,000 per annum. The bridegroom—a young officer wounded in the Crimea, being left for dead upon the field—has come to Paris for medical advice. He is fast recovering from an almost hopeless condition, with the loss, however, of the left eye and the amputation of the left arm just above the elbow. The mutilation has in no wise affected the sentiment of the fair intended, who insisted upon accompanying her fiance, to Paris, in order to comfort and attend him during his convalescence.

Mexico.—The news from Mexico, received by the Tennessee, at New Orleans, states that the entire country was still in a state of anarchy, while the military forces of the opposing factions were mustering in all directions. Six thousand government troops were near Calaya, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements before attacking their opponents. Old Alvarez was in the field with three thousand cavalry, ready for a brush. The overthrow of the usurper Zuloaga was regarded as beyond all doubt.

The United States will be compelled, sooner or later, to assume the protectorate of that ill-fated country, as an act of philanthropy. We care not how soon the event is accomplished.

Afraid of the Issue.—The persistent refusal of the opposition to permit the reports to be made from Mr. Harris's Special Committee on Kansas affairs, as illustrated in this morning's House proceedings, show that they dread the issue that will arise the instant Mr. Stephens is permitted to report, which he cannot do for perhaps a month hence, save by the unanimous consent of the House. That the opposition are in a minority in the House hall, on the Lecompton question, is thus clearly manifest to the dullest comprehension.—*Wash. Star.*

☞A tremendous explosion occurred at Cincinnati on Monday, at an oil factory. A tank weighing two tons fell a distance of twenty feet, and scattered the boiling steam about the neighborhood in a complete shower. Eight or nine persons were injured by the explosion, but none of them very seriously.

DIED:

At the house of Mr. William Ott, in Friend's Cove, on the 10th inst., of dropsy in the chest, Mr. Solomon Herchelroth, formerly of Snake Spring Valley, aged 52 years 10 m. & 3 days.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, in said county, dec'd, to wit, John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, wife of John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, wife of Thomas Mc'Culliff, residing in Somerset, now in Bedford county, Penn'a., Catharine, a minor, daughter of Catharine, dec'd, who has for her guardian *ad litem*, O. E. Shannon, Esq., residing in Bedford, and Margaret, wife of Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said co., on the 1st Monday, 3d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' court of Bedford county aforesaid, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff directed to serve same personally upon those heirs residing in the county, and by publication upon those residing without.

By the Court.
Attest— WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
March 12, 1858. Sheriff.

Office of the C. V. M. Pro. Company.
March 2, 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an assesment of 6 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this Company in force on the 14th day of October last, except notes on original applications taken after the 15th day of August 1857, and all notes expiring or surrendered and not renewed between said dates, on each of which 3 per cent is assessed.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their *pro rata* assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector of said county.

☞An abatement of 6 per cent. will be made for prompt payment—i. e. within 30 days from the date hereof. By order of the Board.
Mar 19, 1858. JOHN T. GREEN.
Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE

DAVIDSON PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, A. D. 1858, at the late dwelling house, in Bedford township, of Margaret Davidson, deceased, all the interest, being the undivided one half part of the said Margaret Davidson, deceased, in the following described Real Estate, situate in the said township of Bedford, viz:

1st. The MANSION TRACT, lying on the south side of the turnpike road, and west of, and adjoining the borough of Bedford, containing about THIRTY-TWO ACRES, all cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, TWO SMALL BRICK HOUSES, A BRICK BARN, and other outbuildings, with a never failing well of excellent water in the yard. There is, also, an orchard upon the property, and altogether it is one of the most desirable places in or near Bedford.

2d. A Tract of Land on both sides of the Cumberland Valley road, containing about 16 acres, having a small house upon it, now occupied by David Drenning, with about 15 acres cleared, the remainder being wood land, adjoining lands of G. D. & J. D Shuck, Joseph Sellers, Henry Dorsey and others.

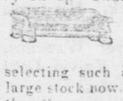
Terms:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the 1st day of April, 1859, and the remaining one third on the 1st day of April, 1860, without interest, the payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Possession, except one field, will be given on the 1st day of April 1858. ☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. S. L. RUSSELL,
adm'r *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, dec.

N. B. At the same time and place the subscriber, by virtue of the power given him in the will of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd, will sell the interest of the said Mary Ann Davidson, in the the above described properties, said interest being the other undivided half thereof. Terms made known on day of sale.

S. L. RUSSELL, Ex'r of the
Feb. 26, 1858. last Will and Testament of Mary Ann Davidson, dec.

How to save Money!



ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
February 19, 1858.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

A CARD.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the mercantile business J. G. Minnich of Bedford Bor. and that hereafter the same will be conducted under the firm of Reed & Minich, at the old stand. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the past liberal support awarded him by his friends, and solicits a continuance of their favor for the new firm. He respectfully calls upon his friends & customers to settle up their accounts as soon as convenient, pay or no pay, as it is very desireable to have his old books closed.

Very respectfully, JACOB REED.
Feb, 5 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Heitshew, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township—all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

DAVID HEITSHEW.
Feb. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

DR. H. JAMES'

EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,

(Alcoholic preparation from the leaves imported from Calcutta,)

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSUMPTON, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

PRICE, $2,00 PER BOTTLE.

☞None genuine witnout "Dr. H. James, 19 Grand St., Jersey City," blown in the bottle. For sale by ROBERT FYAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent.
Feb. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.
Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT REED AND MINNICH'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.
Feb. 26, 1858.

PLASTER.—In quantities to suit purchesers—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices. and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.
July 17, 1857.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.
June 10, 1853.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.
Bedford, Dec 5, 1856.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between James Burns and J. H. Tharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm is payable to James Burns, and all debts owed or contracted by the firm, will be paid by James Burns.

JAMES BURNS.
J. H. THARP.

Feb. 19, 1858.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.
Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858.

100 PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Lace Boots, a superior article at
mar12,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch, &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, pivoted, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.
June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.
Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.
Aug. 7. 1857.—6m.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFOR. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.
May 9, 1856.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 6, 1857.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.
Jan. 1, 1858.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS

and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Bedford, December 19, 1856.

New Goods,

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Blk. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Oct. 16, 1857.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will pass over the whole route by

DAYLIGHT, and will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.
February, 12, 1858—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.
Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.
Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Iams, late of Southampton township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

WM. HAMS,
Administrator, residing in Southampton Township.
Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Raily, late of Londonderry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'r.
Feb. 26, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa., February 15th, 1858. ☞Persons call for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Allen James, 3	Cowden & Son, Messrs.
Anderson Jno.	Crooks Samuel,
Arnold H.	Dunkee Mary J Miss,
Amy Mary, Miss	Diehl Ann E Miss,
Boggs, Mrs.	Duncan Jos W
Brounback William	Erisman Henry,
Baim George	Emerick Henry,
Bay James C	Elwood Elizabeth Miss,
Biddle Levi,	Freeman Noah,
Biddle Margaret,	Flickinger Joseph,
Biddle Jacob,	French Sarah Miss,
Brubecker M. Mrs.	Garnor David,
Barndollar Maggie Miss,	Grana Mary Miss,
Benner Caroline Miss,	Hottstetler Levi,
Banick George 2	Hill Isaac,
Boyd Thomas A	Horning Lewis,
Benner James,	Hill Joseph W
Branack Frederick	Hawly Reoand,
Breneman Levi,	Heileman Wainwright 4
Bowers John P.	Hall Jacob,
Bridenthall Henry,	Howe M John,
Clements Francis,	Herr John,
Cobb & Carlton Mess.	Hershman Simon,
Caney John,	Klumpt Carl, 2,
Churchhill Alva Miss,	Kumpp Charles,
Kelton H. H.	Ogborn Joel,
Kline Cenas,	Purdy & Son M. A.
Lanery Michal,	Petrikin Bruce R.
Lenocker Jacob,	Racebaum Frederick,
Latchaw Isaac K.	Reed James 2,
Leighmon P. F.	Robason Ruth,
Landes D. N. Dr.	Ream E. D.
Lynn Sophia Mrs.	Ross William,
Miller Lidy Mrs.	Rolar Ellen,
Mitchell F. J.	Reed J. W.
Moag Gottlieb,	Russell William 3.
Miller William,	Struck G. D.
Mills Jacob,	Sives Julia Ann,
Mecolbof Thomas	Swarts Eli,
Mitchell Algerda Miss,	Scott Alexander,
Mossman Beal A.	Stair Eleanor Miss,
Mullon Sarah J. Miss,	Seper J.
Milligan George,	Seely J. H.
Merreck Jno.	Tucker Josiah,
Mathers Charles,	Valentine Jessey,
McCoy John,	Vicel William,
McPherson Daniel,	
Weethel B. F.	Willonghby Charles,
Wilson Frank,	Walter Jno. H.
Wilson John,	Wales Gad & Co Messrs.
Work Franklin,	Wilson Jane Miss,
Yonker John,	Yount Jacob,
Zimmerman Michael,	

Bedford Pa., Feb. 19, 1858. JNO A. MOWRY, P. M.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co
Feb 19, 1858.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

POETRY.

A BALLAD OF NANTUCKET.

By T. B. Aldrich.

"Where go you, pretty Maggie,
Where go you in the rain?"
"I go to ask the sailors
Who sailed the Spanish main,

"If they have seen my Willie,
If he'll come back to me—
Tis sad to have my darling
A sailing on the sea!"

O, Maggie, pretty Maggie,
Turn back to yonder town,
Your Willie's in the ocean,
An hundred fathoms down!

His hair has turned to sea-pelt,
His eyes have changed to stones,
And twice two years have knitted
The coral round his bones.

The blossoms and the clover
Shall bloom and bloom again,
But never shall your lover
Come o'er the Spanish main.

But Maggie never heeded,
And mournfully said she:
"Tis sad to have my darling
A sailing on the sea!"

She left me in the darkness;
I heard the sea gull 's screech,
And burly winds were growling
With breakers on the beach.

The blythe bells of Nantucket,
What touching things they said,
When Maggie lay a sleeping
With lillies round her head!"

The parson preached a sermon,
And prayed and preached again—
But Maggie's gone to Willie
Across the Spanish main!"

Bloody Murrain.

I have lately seen it stated in the papers that this fatal disease had appeared among western cattle; another writer pronounces the disease incurable. In the absence of proper books setting forth the western diseases of cattle, I have thought it a public service to say something to the readers of the Record on this subject.

Bloody Murrain—Causes.—Many persons think this disease infectious; no doubt the bloody discharges in a herd of cattle intensify the predisposing causes, but nothing more; and for that reason the diseased animal should at once be removed from its fellows. I believe the disease to be caused by malaria. It generally appears in excessively wet pasture, and where cattle have been fed a long time in a short space of surface, fouling the soil.

Symptoms.—Yellowish water infused in the ordinary white coats of the eyeballs, and exhibited in the urine, drooping, and great inactivity; loss of appetite, and especially if the diseased animals stand apart, and become solitary for some days before the disease fatally exhibits itself; then follow bloody discharges from the bowels; and sometimes the urinary vessels, as death approaches.

Preventives.—Keep always, in tight troughs, salt sprinkled on ashes, accessible to the cattle. This is almost a sure preventive; occasionally, however, as cattle get very fat, remove them to new standing places.

Cure.—As soon as the animal shows any of the above symptoms, remove him at once from the herd; mix common slacked lime as if for whitewash, and give a full grown bullock from three to four pints of it at once; if this does not cure, the case is hopeless; so far as my experience goes. The lime acts not only as a powerful purgative, but in some other unknown way, as other purgatives fail to have any efficient result. I need hardly say that the sooner the drench is given after the disease shows itself the better—as after the bloody discharge from the bowels begins, it is rarely curable.—*Ohio Farmer.*

HUMBOLDT.

The aged and illustrious Baron Von Humboldt now in his 90th year, but still fresh in intellectual and conversational powers, attended a ball given in Berlin on the 20th of January in honor of the royal wedding.—The Baron allows neither his advanced age nor his great acquirements, and world-wide fame to entitle him to any dispensation from the minutest and most scrupulous attention to etiquette and costume, and willingly condescends on occasions like the one in question, to assume his chamberlain's costume, and his numerous orders, with all the careful attention to exterior befitting the most youthful and modest aspirant to Court favor. His health, however, gives frequent occasions of uneasiness to his friends and admirers, though he rallies from each attack with most surprising rapidity.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

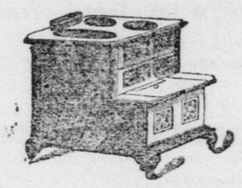
Sept. 18, 1857.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

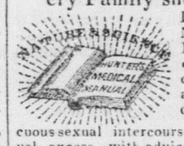
Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'



DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelpvia.—'*DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.*'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

Joseph Longshore, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

Alfred Woodward, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guarantied, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

REPORT

OF GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TILL THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

DEBTOR.

To cash received from Collectors, as follows:

Wm. Carnell,	1855.	15 11
A. Snoden,	1854.	77 71
John L. Hill,	"	52 35
Levi Hurdinger,	1855.	12 63
John Alstadt,	"	20 00
Robert Elder,	"	60 16
B. W. Garretson,	1856.	94 70½
T. W Horton,	"	52 31
Elias Gump,	"	122 00
Josiah Bruner,	"	70 00
Hugh Werts,	"	80 79
Wm. Gillespie,	"	38 75
David Cyphers,	"	43 00
Jacob Evans,	"	56 00
Jeremiah Akers,	"	80 00
John Sparks,	"	148 92
Daniel Tewell,	"	60 23
Henry Horn,	"	17 16
Simon Baird,	"	112 00
John Furry,	"	182 84
Jacob Smith,	1857.	161 00
Adam Barnhart,	"	32 71
Samuel James,	"	47 90
Henry Rose,	"	60 00
Noah Tipton,	"	96 00
Wm Carnell,	"	10 00
Abraham Morgan,	"	20 00
Wm Masters,	"	165 79
Daniel Horn,	"	10 00
Amos Ash,	"	33 00
Isaac W. Imler,	"	67 00
Henry S. Fluck,	"	95 00
Jacob Biddle, in full,	"	212 77
Elias Ritz, fines,		8 07
Esq. Longenecker, fines,		8 17
Esq. Evans, fines,		33
Sam'l Imler, monies of Frana Ling,		24 57
Balance due Treasurer,		30 78¼
		$2479 68¾

CREDIT.

Paid.		
David Walter, bringing pauper,	$ 6	12½
John Long, bringing family,	27	
Lewis Putt, bring pauper,	5	
Christian Broadston, for coffin,	3	
Francis C. Morgan, bringing pauper,	2	
John McFurron, bringing pauper,	1	80
Wm. A. Mank, bringing pauper,	3	37½
Dr. H A Dorsey, medical services,	28	
James Linn, his support,	11	
Ling & Claar, Shoemaking,	7	62½
Archibald Blair, use of J. Simler,	20	00
Wm. Philips, for Corn,	25	
Wm. Gebhart, for bull,	25	
John Miller, shoemaking,	4	87½
D S Longenecker, justice fees,	2	
Geo W Figard, sundry paupers,	16	98½
John Shaffer, for hog,	20	
John Shaffer, for pork,	7	80
A B Cramer & Co. part of check,	20	
Wm. Rogers, do	43	68
Thomas Mullenex, do	45	
Directors of Poor of Huntingdon co.	39	
Wm F Moorhead, one quarter's salary,	26	
N. Lyons, bill of goods,	25	1
John Miller, Shoemaking,	7	75
Sam'l Brown, balance of salary,	14	40
Josiah Shuck, for sheep,	18	
S. D. Broads, work at mill,	10	00
Jacob Snyder, for corn,	25	
J. Barndollar, for lumber,	11	37½
B. W. Garretson, escapes,	17	33
A. B. Cramer, goods,	73	33
H. Moore, donation to Laben Johnson,	25	
Rachael Claar, support out door pauper,	5	
B. W. Garretson, judgment,	23	56
Wm. Ritchey, for boat,	8	
Robert Kurtz, for beef,	6	94
Wm. Weisel, blacksmithing,	25	54
G. D. Trout, for colt and lumber,	54	
David Ciphers, escapes,	20	62½
David Ciphers, error in duplicate,	24	54
Daniel Tewell, escapes,	3	76
John Ferry, do.	5	59
Wm. Carnell, do.	5	43
S. Sleigle, keeping out-door pauper,	20	
T. R. Gettys, for services,	6	
Sam'l Wink, escapes,	6	89
Jacob Mock, one bull,	18	
John Bittinger, one bull	20	
T R Gettys, salary & making duplicate	36	25
Isaac Wigfield, bringing pauper,	3	87½
Daniel Karns, bill for coffins,	21	
Mrs. Exline, donation,	6	00
James F Lynn,	5	
Wm. Spidle, blacksmithing,	5	05½
A. Snoden, bringing pauper,	4	80
A. Snoden, escapes,	8	06
Samuel Way, part of check,	50	
S. H. Tate, do.	47	71
A. B. Cramer, do.	25	
Alexander Defibaugh bill of goods,		72
M. Lvtz, carding wool,	1	40
Wm. Boocher, supporting mother,	5	55
Wm. Bowles, removing pauper,	4	80
S H Tate, assignee of S D Gebhart,	9	72
John Dicken, bringing pauper,	12	00
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,	12	56½
L. Jamison, balance on settlement,	23	46½
Dr. C. F. Oellig, services rendered,	12	
S. Sigle, bringing out-door pauper,	20	
M. Lutz, carding and fulling,	7	
A. Richey, apple butter & apples,	20	50
S D Broads, work at mill,	10	
Hugh B Wertz, escapes,	1	85
Mrs Exline donation,	5	
Wm. F. Moorhead, quarter's salary,	70	
Peter Miller, issuing orders,	1	70½
Jas. Lynn, keeping out-door pauper,	4	
James Lynn do.	4	
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods,	32	02
Levi Hardinger, escapes,	1	85
H. Nicodemus, Esq. bill or orders,	13	
George Stucky, stone coal,	7	50
George Long, escapes,	5	71
Jas F. Lynn, keeping out door pauper	5	
Robert Fyan, bill of goods,	30	69
John Alsip, rubber for smut machine,	15	
G D Trout, 3 quarters salary,	15	00
Blymire & Hartly bill of goods,	48	12½
G. W. Rupp, do.	27	39
Job Mann, Esq., for corn,	50	00
Jeremiah Ackers, escapes,	7	26
Jacob Andrys, do.	9	17½
Archibald Blair, articles for paupers,	19	14
Jas. Fynn, support of out-door panper,	4	
David Mann, good at sale,	7	95½
S. Shuck & Co. part of check,	32	71
T W Horton exonerations,	34	42
Wm B Moorhead, 1st quarters salary,	70	
Jas. Lynn support of out-door pauper,	15	
Wm. Weisel, bill for work,	4	47
Jas. F Lynn, support of out door pauper,	4	
T H Horton, coffin for W. Carey,	6	
A B Cramer, store goods,	41	15
Wm Rogers, keeping out-door pauper,	65	59
M. McIlwaine, bringing pauper,	4	00
do do	2	
John Arnold, bill of hardware,	34	24
Wm H Gellespie, exonerations,	5	69
Mrs. Exline keeping out-door pauper,	6	75
John Cavender, coffin and goods,	4	82
N. Lyons, bill of goods,	30	
B W Garretson, commission,	13	78
Elwood Harmer, part of check,	50	
T W Horton, exonerations,	34	42
Wm H. Gellespie, do	4	60
J B Hardman, do	2	60
Daniel Miller, do	4	59
Wm. Hull, do	10	44½
Dominick Furmire, boarding,	20	
T B Miller's estate, for Harmer,	34	85
Levi Hardinger, his commission,	7	28
Wm. Carnell, do	5	06
Robert Elder, do	21	70
Hugh Wertz, do	5	59
Daniel Tewell, do	5	32
John Sparks, do	12	66
Interest paid on checks,	124	38
Uncurrent funds,	4	50
Due Treasurer at last settlement,	62	
Treasurers salary,	40	
Auditors and Clerks salary,	20	
Whole amount,	$2479	68¼

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford county Poor House, on the 1st day of January 1858, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, Union township,	1854.	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,		153 07
P H Shires, Bedford borough,	1855.	24 64½
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"	42 87
Robert Elder, M. Woodberry,	"	18 05
Elias Gump, Colerain,	1856.	38 53
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"	173 97
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	127 07
Wm. Gellespie, Juniata,	"	2 81
David Cyphers, Liberty,	"	54 19
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	28 89
Jeremiah Ackers, Monroe,	"	14 89
Samuel Wink, E. Providence,	"	68 75
Henry Egulph, Napier,	"	114 25
Henry Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	1 44
Simon Baird, M. Woodberry,	"	131 12
John Furry, S. Woodberry,	"	69 19
Jacob Smith, B. borough,	1857.	110 85
Adam Barnhart, B. township,	"	404 92
John A. Osborn, Broad Top,	"	255 20
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	224 99
Henry Rose, C. Valley,	"	181 95
Jon. Feightner, Harrison,	"	113 42
Alexander Davis, Hopewell,	"	152 53
Nathan Hurley, Juniata,	"	115 99½
John B Zook, Liberty,	"	96 04
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	91 55
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"	198 31
Philip Cuppet, Napier,	"	136 12
Abm. Morgan, E. Providence,	"	168 67
Wm. Masters, W. Providence,	"	96 10
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	40 71
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	423 19
Amos Smith, Southampton,	"	79 24
Isaac W. Imler, Union,	"	91 60
Simon Baird M. Woodberry,	"	499 05
Henry S. Fluck. S. Woodberry,	"	259 63
Thomas Horton, Broad Top,	"	91 55
John King, judgment,		94 61
John L. Hill, do.		39 85
Abm. Snoden, do.		5 00
		$4872 82

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

NEW Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

Broad Top Coal,
From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1851 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. Lindsey.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

Dr. J. M. Lindsey,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

Note.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND Dyspepsia, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. John Cox, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at Public auction on Friday, the 19th day of March, next, at the late residence of Charles Weight, late of West Providence Township, dec'd, the following Real Estate, to it:

A tract of Land containing one hundred and four acres more or less; situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining Lands of Andrew Mortimore, Frederick Feight, John Morris and Godfrey Mench with a good frame house, two story high, a log house one and half stories, Smoke house and other out buildings, apple orchard, about eighty acres cleared, part meadow good Spring of never failing water thereon. This property is about three miles South of Bloody Run—attendance will be given and Terms made known on day of sale by JEREMIAH WEIGHT,
SIMON KARNS,
Ex'rs of CHARLES WEIGHT dec'd.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Mrs. S. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

'Short Settlements make long Friends.'

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern; that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Jan 15, 1858.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give